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PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

BATTLE AT METZ!

The French Attacked in Changing Base.

A FOUR HOURS' FIGHT!

Prussians Repulsed!

NAPOLEON SO ANNOUNCES!

King William Claims Victory!

NAPOLEON LEAVES METZ!

The Place Not Abandoned!

NEW BASE AT VANDAU!

French Designs Mysterious!

MANŒUVERING FOR BATTLE GROUND!

Strasburg Not Yet Taken!

WELL PREPARED FOR SIEGE!

Will Resist to the Last!

30,000 OF MacMAHON'S MISSING.

TROOPS HEARD FROM!

PRUSSIAN EMISSARY CAUGHT!

Outbreaks in Marseilles and Toulon!

SECOND LINE OF THE GERMAN ARMY GOING FORWARD!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

NAPOLEON TELEGRAPHS THE PRUSSIANS WERE REPULSED.

PARIS, August 15.—The following important dispatch to the Empress Eugenie is just made public:

Longville, Aug. 14, 10 P. M.—The army commenced to cross the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half of our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them.

NAPOLEON.

THE EMPEROR LEAVES METZ—THE PLACE NOT EVACUATED.

METZ, Aug. 15.—The Prefect of Moselle telegraphs the following to the Minister of the Interior. The Emperor left to-day at two o'clock for Verdun, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving his Majesty issued the following proclamation:

"On quitting you to fight the invaders, I confide to you the task of defending the defense of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France. And I rely on you, brave soldiers of the army, for loyalty and courage. I shall ever remember with gratitude the reception I have found in this glorious city. Soldiers, I will soon return to thank you for your noble conduct."

THE SITUATION AT STRASBURG PREPARED FOR ASSAULT.

The garrison and inhabitants of Strasburg are making preparations to withstand the siege which will probably soon be opened by the Prussians. The latter are surrounding that city. Heavy siege cannon and mortars have been ordered by the Prussian General, which will probably be landed from Germany to replace the field artillery of the Prussians, and batter down the walls and entrenchments surrounding the city. Provisions and ammunition of Strasburg still abound, and the commander of the French garrison and the Prefect of the city, calling upon the citizens to stand firm and help to further the cause.

The Prefect's proclamation declares that Strasbourg is prepared for an assault, and if attacked will defend itself to the last extremity as a soldier's biscuit or cartridge remains. A vigorous defense will meet the enemy's first assault, commence the work of reducing our defenses.

DENMARK, NOR ITALY WILL AID FRANCE.

La Presse says the mission of Duke Cadore to Denmark appears to have failed, and quotes statements of Danish journals that the King declined to receive him through the pressure of England and Prussia. *La Presse* also gives up all hopes of armed assistance from Italy, where the Garibaldians are doing everything in their power to turn the mind's of the people against the nation which so chivalrously aided them in their hour of need.

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Pfalsburg still holds out. Prussian reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

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Paris was again before the Council of War at Marseilles for circulating false news.

All of the evening journals of Paris insist upon the establishment of a line of defense on Boulevard Villette. The public exasperation over the affair is intense. A reconnoissance was made by the gens d'armes and cavalry, who came upon two hundred Uhlans. Shots were exchanged. The gens d'armes killed one and wounded two of the enemy. The latter summoned the town to surrender, but received a defiant refusal and retired.

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The Emperor and Prince Imperial arrived at Verdun.

STRASBURG NOT SERIOUSLY MENACED.

Advices from the Rhine indicate that the enemy does not really lay siege to Strasburg, but merely to cut off its communication. For this purpose they blew up the bridges and railroad to Basle. It is thought the surrounding forces of the enemy are inconsiderable in numbers. It is only the alarm of the people which imagines the force greater than it actually is. The city is fully garrisoned and provisioned for siege, and the supply of water is under the control of the authorities and cannot be cut off.

BITSCHE STILL IN FRENCH POSSESSION.

A dispatch from Espiral at nine o'clock this morning states the town of Bitsche has not been captured, as has been supposed, but holds out against the Prussian troops who had been detached to besiege it.

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The *Gaulois* reports that Victor Emmanuel wrote a long letter to Napoleon, saying: "I gave you my word, and am ready to keep it, but I must tell you, should I leave Italy, I may never re-enter it." The *Gaulois* adds that the Emperor released the King from his promise.

THE FEELING AT ROME.

Advices from Rome represent the soldiers of the Legion Antifere as ready to join the armies of France. The French residents are much affected by the news of reverses, but the clerical authorities and partisans of the Pope seem to rejoice and flock to the new Prussian Legation, where they are received with unusual favor.

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PRESS REPORTS.

The *Monite* reports Marshal MacMahon at Toul. The *Constitutionnel*, however, says he is at Nancy.

Edmond About is still missing and it is feared he has been killed.

The Opinion National computes the force for the defense of Paris at 120,000 men. Six hundred guns are mounted.

The fort of Bicêtre is still in the hands of the French.

ANOTHER EX-MINISTER VOLUNTEERS.

M. Duruy recently Minister of Public Instruction, has volunteered as a private in the French army.

FRENCH CITIZENS SHOT AT WOERTH.

PARIS, August 15.—Twenty French citizens of Woerth were shot by Prussians in retaliation for cruelties said to have been inflicted on wounded German prisoners.

ARREST OF A VERY SUSPICIOUS PERSON—ATTEMPTS AT INSURRECTION.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Journal Officiel* reports the arrest on the highway of an individual in whose house were found a quantity of arms, ammunition, and a large number of ammunition. He was followed night before last to an isolated house in the neighborhood of the Salpetriere, where a corps found a lot of firearms, a number of red flags, different revolving cannon, description of troops occupying the forts surrounding the Capital and a plan of the Tuileries. The arrest in the service of the sovereign now at war with France. Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a band of state to eighty men, armed with muskets, revolvers and poignards of exactly the same model as those found in the house, attacked an engine house on Boulevard Villette. They attacked the guard with daggers and revolvers. One of the officers received a wound in the breast and a fireman was very severely wounded by three bullets. Four guns kept at the station were carried away. The policemen of the 19th arrondissement, who ran to their aid, also received a volley. One fell instantly dead and others were seriously wounded. The physicians think there is little hope for the recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by stray ball from a revolver. Subsequently, led by their officers, under orders of the Commissary of Police, arrested immediately the ringleaders and four accomplices. The population encouraged, and full of enthusiasm proceeded of their own accord to make other arrests. The guns have been found in a state of defense. The weapons abandoned by the insurgents were also seized, and a call to arms having been spontaneously made in this quarter, a goodly number of National Guards were got together, who, with the aid of citizens, constituted forward the re-establishment of order. A squadron and company of the Guard of Paris, which immediately arrived, was hailed with warm acclamation. The Sergents de Ville were also needed with applause, merited by their courage.

The Commissary and agents of the police have made a great effort to protect the individuals under arrest. They number about fifty in all. They were imprisoned in the depot of the Prefectory. During the evening two prisoners were also taken there, whom a student pointed out on Boulevard Saint Michael. They carried daggers identical with those seized on Boulevard Villette. They offered resistance on being taken and refused to answer the first questions put to them.

After five o'clock Boulevard Villette resumed the usual quiet. A crowd of three to four thousand persons continued to search for the rioters as manifest the highest indignation.

At a quarter past six other parties made an attack on sergeries of the same station. Two were arrested by the National Guards and locked up in the barracks. The rioters will be brought before a court martial to-day.

The Empress sent a letter of condolence and aid to the parents of the little girl killed last night.

30,000 MISSING FRENCH TROOPS TURN UP.

PARIS, August 15.—Thirty thousand troops of MacMahon's corps, who were cut off from the French army and believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have arrived at Strasburg in safety.

SKIRMISH AT THE TOWN OF TOUL—DEMAND FOR SURRENDER REFUSED.

PARIS, August 15.—The Sous Prefect telegraphs to the Minister of the Interior, from Toul, August 14th, at 7 P. M., as follows:

Some Prussians were noticed near this town about two o'clock this afternoon. A reconnoissance was made by the gens d'armes and cavalry, who came upon two hundred Uhlans. Shots were exchanged. The gens d'armes killed one and wounded two of the enemy. The latter summoned the town to surrender, but received a defiant refusal and retired.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116@117.

THE French have had another great defeat before Metz. The Prussians have the strong advantage of position, and are now clearly the masters of the situation. It was a dark day for France, the French and Napoleon when war was opened with Prussia.

WE FEEL that we cannot too urgently insist on our Republican friends attending the primary elections which will be held on the 27th inst. It is an object of much importance that there be obtained a full expression of the voters on the Crawford county system of nominating party candidates, as that question will be submitted for a decision to the members of the party.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a number of letters from gentlemen who signed the call of the late third party, asking for opportunity to put themselves right on the record. We think all such can rest easy, for from the outset it was known that most of the signers were tricked into giving their signatures. Republican doors are open to all of you, and forgiveness will even be extended the leaders if they show any signs of sorrow over their great political blunder.

THE FRENCH have been peculiarly and disastrously unfortunate in their battles with Prussia. They seem to have lost all their art for war and are driven before the German hosts with an ease truly wonderful. Napoleon has lost in every move and has demonstrated utter incapacity as a military leader. We have faith in the bravery of the French soldiery and cannot think that they are so inferior to the Prussians to lose every battle as they have been doing unless they are very imperfectly organized and generaled. The French army must be organized at once or disaster undreamed of will yet overtake them. Already France has had enough of a military downfall to strip her of the long maintained reputation as a warlike and powerful nation, but Bismarck and King William are determined that Napoleon shall be punished to the bitter end and that France must be reduced from the proud position she has occupied. They will probably keep their words. Napoleon is not the man to prevent their so doing.

HON. G. W. SCOFIELD, who has been renominated for Congress in the XIXth Pennsylvania District, in accepting the nomination said:

The Republican party is indeed triumphant, but it is not in a situation to relax its vigilance. Its great work is not in a condition to be turned over to the mal-administration of its enemies. The enemy is now stronger than ever. The Democrats of the North have joined their forces with the rebels of the South. They are numerous, united, hopeful and active. Their Central Committee at Washington have issued an address of counsel and cheer. They claim that the Republicans are demoralized, that our leaders are ready to betray us and call upon their broken columns to rally for another struggle. They hope to carry the next House of Representatives and many of the State Governments. This will enable them to block all legislation in Congress at Washington, and district the States after the next census, in their own interest. If we wish to secure to the country the fruits of our victories, if we wish to crystalize great principles and measures into the policy of the country, we must and allow ourselves to be diverted from that purpose by personal bickerings and private grief of leaders.

THE POPULATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

From the returns now in, and what we have learned of those not in, we estimate the population of this county at 250,000 in round numbers.

The corporation of the city of Pittsburgh will contain about 85,000. The total may reach 90,000, but we think the first estimate will prove nearer the actual result.

Allegheny city is set down, in some calculations, at 52,000; but we think the figures already known will not justify any estimate over 52,000. We shall be glad to see it go to the highest figure, but for the present will take the lowest.

Birmingham has 9,000, and East Birmingham 9,400, in round numbers. South Pittsburgh has 3,200, Mount Washington 2,500, and Allentown 800. Estimating Manongahela, Ormsby, West Pittsburgh, Temperanceville and Union Boroughs at 5,000; we have 31,000 for the borough on the South Side.

This would give us, then, within the bounds of what would have been the consolidated city, if consolidation had been effected, and is what is generally known as Pittsburgh, although divided into separate municipalities, a population of 168,400, divided as follows:

Pittsburgh proper	85,000
Allegheny city	52,000
South Side borough	31,000
Total within bound of the town bells	168,000

The townships and boroughs in the remaining portions of the county, will contain from 82,000 to 85,000, bringing the total up to 250,000 or over.

The population of the county in 1860 was 188,000. The increase is therefore 70,000, or nearly 40 per cent.

We should have preferred to see these figures increased, and be able to boast of a population of 300,000 in the county; but the increase, as it is, will compare well with nearly any other portion of the country. New England falls slightly behind the census of 1860; New York barely holds her own; and it is only in a few places in the west that any more rapid growth is presented than here.

There is this to be said, however, of our growth, it is substantial, solid, enduring, and not of the mushroom kind. With that consideration in view, it is sufficiently rapid to give us all possible encouragement, and affords an abundant basis upon which to build the most cheerful hopes for the future. Our growth from 1860 to 1870 was but little over 30 per cent. It is now 40, and in the next decade we may reasonably anticipate it will go to 50 per cent. A total population, in 1880, of 400,000, may therefore be expected with tolerable certainty.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

In the death of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut the nation has sustained a great loss, and the navy loses one of its brightest and bravest officers. The deceased was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1804. At the tender age of eleven years he entered the navy as a midshipman, and when a mere child he witnessed on board the Essex one of the most terrible sea fights on record. At the age of twenty he was made a lieutenant and assigned to duty at the West India Station. Subsequently he was transferred to the Norfolk navy yard, where he remained until 1833, when he was sent to the Brazilian coast. In 1841 he was commissioned Commander and ordered to the sloop of war Decatur, of the Brazil squadron. He subsequently, in 1847, took command of the war sloop Saratoga, of the home squadron. In 1855 he was commissioned Captain and from 1858 to 1860 he was in command of the steam sloop of war Brooklyn. Although born South and a Democrat, he hesitated not at the inception of the late terrible rebellion to take his stand in favor of the Union and to offer his life and services in the cause of his country. He was put in charge of the expedition against New Orleans sailing from Philadelphia in January 1862. He organized the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, entered the Mississippi in March and after a terrific bombardment passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, destroyed a large fleet of Confederate gunboats and proceeded up the river to take New Orleans. On the land forces taking possession of that city Flag officer Farragut proceeded with his squadron to Vicksburg. He did noble services in endeavoring to reduce that stronghold of rebellion but failed at that time to accomplish much as the land forces were too weak to co-operate with him. On July 11th 1862 on the recommendation of President Lincoln he received from both Houses of Congress a vote of thanks for his noble services. During the same month the navy was re-organized and he was placed first on the list of Rear Admirals.

In the Spring of 1867 he was consigned to command the European squadron and sailed from New York on the 21st of June, and in July following relieved Rear Admiral Goldsborough at Cherbourg, in France. After assuming the command he visited the principal ports of France, Russia, Sweden, Demark, England and Spain. Wherever he went he was received with high marks of distinction. Men of every rank united in bestowing international and civic honors. Especially was this the case in Russia, where he spent the greater part of August. The King of Sweden, to whom he was presented at Stockholm, did not conceal his great gratification at seeing American navy vessels again in Swedish waters.

The Admiral while always a consistent Democrat, never permitted politics to interfere with his duties as a naval officer. He has left behind him a name that will ever live in the history of his country and one that will never grow dim so long as his distinguished services in the cause of the union will live in the memory of a grateful and united people.

AUSTRIA.

On the political back seat among the great powers of Europe, since the events of 1859-66, pre-eminently sits the Empire of Austria. It is almost certain that she will—at least, it is natural that she should—come forward in the present struggle on the Continent, and strike for her former position among the powers around her.

The Empire of Austria, in 1857, had an area of 237,202 square miles, but by the cession of her Italian provinces in 1859-66, lost 17,346 square miles, and after the same events, she had a population of 34,670,577. To this population must be added the military establishment, which, on a peace footing, in 1865, amounted to 280,906 men, while, on a war footing, the army numbers over 600,000.

The Austrian infantry, before the war of 1859—'66, comprised 77 regiments, besides 26 separate battalions. Of these regiments, 62 were line, 4 chasseurs, the rest border infantry. The Austrian line regiments are enormous, being each 6,700 men, in 6 battalions. The military frontier infantry are in regiments about half that size. The cavalry is in two divisions—the German, or heavy, and the Hungarian or light. The heavy comprises 8 regiments of cuirassiers and 8 of dragoons; the light, 12 of hulans and 12 of hussars. The heavy cavalry regiments number 1,200 men each, the light about 1,800, and all in all, forms her best branch of service. The artillery comprises 14 regiments, averaging about 2,400 men each; besides 14,000 artillerymen employed in laboratory service.

But the events immediately preceding Sadowa opened the Austrian eyes, and it would seem have kept them open ever since; for at Sadowa, she increased her army largely, and has since been engaged in placing it on something like a modern footing. Her navy, in 1858, numbered in all 135 vessels, carrying 852 guns, and manned by 8707 men.

In the days of the old Germanic Confederation, disrupted by the war of 1866, the Empire was separated into nineteen administrative divisions, called crown land (*Kronlander*), together with a Military Frontier. Eleven of these divisions—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Illyria, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and part of Galicia, making an extent of 75,180, square miles, with a population of 12,000,000, belonged to the German Confederation, leaving part of Galicia, Bukowina, Dalmatia, Hungary, Wolwodina of Servia and Barrat of Temes, Crotia and Slavonia, Transylvania and the Military Frontier as constituting Austria proper. Austria lost no territory by the formation of the North German Confederation.

The population is very unequally distributed. The most popular districts are those of the southwest and northwest (the German districts.) This population embodies a greater number of races, distinct in origin and language than that of any other European country except Russia. The slaves (Slavonic) are the most numerous race, amounting to (in 1857) 15,000,735, or about forty-three per cent. of the whole population. They form the bulk of the population of eastern Austria. Vast numbers of them still exist in a state of serfdom, under glass, produced several thousand heads, which were sent to Philadelphia in barrels containing 100 each, and sold at $6 per barrel. He does not do much in berries, but this season sold 1,500 quarts of strawberries, wholesaling them out to the grocery stores at 15 cents per quart. West Chester, a town that is fond of vegetable luxuries, affords a market for much of his produce, and when there is a surplus it is at once sent to a commission house in Philadelphia and sold for cash. When we consider that much of the personal attention of the owner is devoted to other business, away from his farm, we must confess that the results of his gardening are very satisfactory. Perhaps his example might be profitably imitated by others. We have our facts from Mr. Darlington himself, who probably forgot that he was talking to a newspaper reporter when he related them. We have hopes of inducing him to write out fully some day, "what he knows about gardening."—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

LOOK TO THE CELERY.

There is no crop of the garden that requires more care and daily attention than the celery. And everything in the way of success, depends upon this attention being redoubled during the earlier stages of its growth. It is a great feeder. Besides being literally fed in manure, it should have a top-dressing. It should be watered at least once a day, and in the absence of rain, when the soil becomes exhausted of moisture, twice a day early morning and evening. The hot sun must be excluded during the middle of the day. When planted among corn—in between every other row, which we much prefer to open culture—The shade afforded by the corn is sufficient protection, except for the first few days.

If the plants are not well started and do not get a vigorous hold of the soil, after nursing seems in most cases to be thrown away. Thus, if once retarded in its growth, say for a couple of weeks, it is the most difficult thing in the world to catch it up to the legitimate season.

Pretty much the same is the case with late planted celery. Now and then it does well, but only now and then. Three times out of four at least it fails. And let it once get behind, all the doctoring and nursing in the world will not fetch it right. It is a gone case. Frequent stirring of the soil and working with the hand, and daily applications of manure-water in September and the fore part of October is indispensable. When hilling up begins, the manure-water may be measurably withdrawn unless rain is needed, when common water can be substituted three times to once of the other. *Germantown Telegraph.*

TOMATO FIGS.

Among the new articles capable of being utilized and converted into money on the farm, nothing to us looks more plausible than the making of tomato figs. The taste for tomato, whether a natural or acquired one, is universally popular—and there is hardly a vegetable which the public demand has required to be cooked and prepared for present and permanent use, in such a great variety of ways as the tomatoes, and which retains so readily its peculiar flavor.

The time will probably come when large fields of them will be cultivated expressly for converting into figs, which we consider far preferable to common figs. They retain the tomato taste, keep as well as the others, and could as readily be exported or shipped long distances. Large drying apparatus must of course be constructed for the wholesale fig business, and other arrangements to correspond;—but we predict that those who go first into it will make a great deal of money.

The following is the recipe for making tomato figs, which we have known tried with the best results:

"Collect a lot of ripe tomatoes about one inch in diameter, skin and stew them in the usual manner, when done lay them on dishes, flatten them slightly, and spread over them a light layer of pulverized white or best brown sugar; expose them to a summer's sun, or place them in a drying house; when as dry as fresh figs, pack in old fig or small boxes, with sugar between each layer. If properly managed the difference cannot be detected from the veritable article."

Modifications may be made by further experience; but the process is very simple and they could probably be put on the market and yield a good profit at half the price of Smyrna figs—and are so much better, that the latter would to a great extent be superceded.—*Practical Farmer.*

TENDER BEEF.

Every one who has gone to market for ten years past, knows the *uncertainty* of obtaining from his butcher a joint of meat which will prove tender when cooked. The reason has frequently been stated in these pages, to be owing to the management of transportation. Grazing has necessarily given place, near our large cities, to dairying, and the consequence is, our supply of fresh beef comes from the West. Steers are crowded in cars, travel long distances without food or water, are bruised and jammed together—the change from green pastures to railroad cars being the greatest that can be imagined, and the consequence is, the animal system becomes heated, feverish and unhealthy. It is very often killed soon after arrival, and the meat is of course tough and unwholesome.

One of our prominent Philadelphi victualers informs us, he is now in the practice of transferring his stocks arriving by rail, to his own pasture fields for two weeks or more before being slaughtered. In this time the animal gets fully rested and recuperated; the feverish excited condition passes off, the blood and juices of the system resume their natural channels, the normal health state is reached, and there is no complaint of tough beef at the stall. This plan should be adopted by all butchers, and indeed something like it should be enforced by law.—*Practical Farmer.*

A FACT FOR FARMERS—DEEP PLOUGHING.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Republican* says: On the western side of the San Joaquin the wheat crop is a total failure this season. The whole surface of the country now presents a dry, parched up appearance, and the angel of death, in the shape of dry, hot winds, has desolated the grain fields. There is, however, one small oasis—a green spot in the desert—which greets the eye of the traveler, and gladdens the heart of the owner. About two miles from Banta's, and adjoining Peck's ranch, lie one hundred and sixty-three acres which are green and thrifty and promise to yield a fair crop. All around this field are miles of the same soil seeded in wheat, on which not a grain will be raised this season. Seed, soil and everything, except the manner of seeding, is similar—yet his neighbors raise nothing, while A. P. Stocking has one hundred and sixty-three acres of fair wheat. The only custom of sowing wheat is to plough the ground (a very shallow plough at that,) sow the seed and harrow it beneath the surface. Stocking pursued a different plan. He first deep or subsoil ploughed his ground; in the fall he re-ploughed it and harrowed in the seed; in the spring the whole area was heavily rolled. The result is a fair crop, while ground seeded in the ordinary manner produces nothing.

COOKING TOMATOES.

This delicious vegetable is now in its prime—and no table should be without it. It is healthy and palatable if properly prepared or cooked.

One way of stewing tomatoes is to choose very ripe ones; skin and slice, rejecting any hard parts. Put in a pan with salt, butter, and pepper and cook very slightly, not more than ten minutes. Another way is to stew the tomatoes until thoroughly soft, rub them through a sieve, and then cook them down to a desired thickness. Butter salt and pepper are the usual seasoning. Those fond of the flavor of onions will find the addition of chopped onions while cooking, to make an excellent variety. Baked tomatoes are fine. Choose large fruit, and cut out a cavity at the stem end; fill this with a mixture of powdered crackers or bread crumbs, butter, salt or other seasoning, set on a pan and bake until done. If managed carefully, the tomatoes retain their shape. Tomatoes may be broiled; cut them in halves crosswise and put the cut side down, upon a gridiron over the fire. When the surface is seared turn them and put butter, salt, etc., on each, and cook with the skin side down until done.

A NEW WAY TO DRY PEACHES.

Dr. Joseph Treat, of Vineland, N. J., gives the following, and as he says, new directions for paring peaches for drying: "Never pare peaches to dry. Let them get mellow enough to be in good eating condition, put them in boiling water for a moment or two, and the skins will come off like a charm. Let them be in the water long enough but no longer. The gain is at least six-fold—saving of time in removing the skin, great saving of the peach, part of the peach saved, the best part, less time to stone the peaches, less time to dry them, and better when dried. A whole bushel can be done in a boiler at once, and then the water turned off. This very morning we had over two bushels skinned, stoned (halved), and on the boards, long before a quarter of them could even have been peeled."—*Practical Farmer.*

WHICH ARE OF THE MOST VALUABLE BREEDS OF POULTRY?

One of our most experienced poultry breeders, after trying most of the new breeds, classifies them thus as regards value for the million: In situations where eggs for use or market are *more* the object than anything else, he recommends the French Houdan, the Dominique and White Leghorn breeds. For a fowl for *general* purposes, and combining large size, good laying properties, quiet habits, easy fattening and tender flesh, he prefers Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins. These are all hardy, and every way desirable.

POLENTA.

Make mush of Indian meal, stiff enough to cut in slices when cold; grease a pudding-dish with butter—put a layer of cheap cheese on it, and put bits of butter over the cheese; make these alternate layers of mush, grated cheese and butter, till the dish is as full as required—the last layer being of cheese and butter. Set the dish in the oven and keep it there only long enough to melt the cheese and butter thoroughly, and to form a skin on the top. We use this as a vegetable in winter, or rather to take the place of vegetables.

REMEDY FOR COCKROACHES.

Make a thick batter of equal quantities of red lead and Indian meal mixed with molasses, and set it out for the insects. They will devour it greedily and die. Be careful not to have any food sitting near the poison. A few doses will exterminate these pests.

Another Way.—To exterminate cockroaches, pulverized borax sprinkled about their haunts is said to be an effectual remedy, and notothersise dangerous.

TOMATO SOUP.

Chop fine one quart of ripe tomatoes, and boil them 15 minutes; add while boiling, the quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, and stir till the effervescence ceases, then add two crackers rolled fine, and one pint of sweet milk; boil 15 minutes longer, and season with butter, salt, and pepper—either black or cayenne.

CANNING FRUIT.

When canning fruit, always cut thick writing paper in round pieces of the size of the top of the can, and just before sealing, slip them in on top of the fruit, and pour the boiling juice over the paper. This keeps the fruit from moulding on the top.

TO PREPARE CREAM CHEESE FOR TABLE.

Remove the cream from the milk just before it turns, then take the milk just 'lobbered,' set it in the stove, warm it just enough to separate the curd and whey, drain off the whey and pour over the curd sweet, rich cream.

DURING THE EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER

Every family should provide themselves with a bottle of Pure Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes, that is pure and unadulterated. Every bottle warranted. You can obtain this valuable article at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth (late old St. Clair) Sts.,

Where you will find Congress Water direct from the Springs every week. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, sold at lower prices than elsewhere, at JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

SOUND LOGIC FOR THE SICK.

The invalid has often good reasons to exclaim, "save me from my friends." As a general thing, each of them will have a different medicine to propose, and if he follows all their prescriptions in turn, their well-meant advice may be the death of him. The only sensible course in any case of sickness is to resort promptly to a specific which has stood the test of a long and widely extended public experience, and obtained on solid and sufficient grounds the reputation of a Standard Remedy. This rank among the restoratives of our day belongs of right, and beyond all dispute, to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Let those who are taking it at this debilitating season as an invigorant answer for themselves as to its tonic properties. Can any dyspeptic, who has ever used it, question its superiority as a stomachic over every other medicine? Can any person of bilious habit, who has ever taken it for liver complaint, doubt its efficiency? It is believed among the tens of thousands who are now using, or have heretofore used it as an alterative and corrective, not one can be found who would exchange it for any other preparation in the known world. For intermittent fevers, nervous debility, constipation, sick stomach, and all complaints arising from indigestion and impoverishment of the blood, it is the only article which can be conscientiously guaranteed, and no one who is thoroughly acquainted with its virtues will allow interested dealers in worthless slops, on which they make a larger profit, to furnish them in the place of the great vegetable restorative.

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STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

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& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
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Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
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The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
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GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

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Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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West Point Foundry.

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The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
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CHILDRENS'
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At Very Low Prices.
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At Attractive Prices.
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Infants' Robes.
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
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Embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
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AT
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3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.

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Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
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Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
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77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of every description suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Windors constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watches, including Jurgensen, Ilsott, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing all kinds of regulators and fine watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Dealers of any goods sent in draw bulk by mail as requested.

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Latest Improvements and Newest Styles.
SPECIALTIES:
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Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted, free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
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FAST COLORED
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A DECIDED BARGAIN.
At 10 Cents,
Good Yard Wide Sheeting.
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A GOOD BARGAIN.
At $2 50, Light Woolen Shawls.
At 85c., White Linen Towels.
At 12½c., Blue Denims.
At 22c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
Honeycomb Quilts,
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
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Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
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UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
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We are still offering a limited quantity for sale at
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J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
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The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the finished portion are already more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road. The established character of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.
These bonds have 30 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meantime. U. S. 7-30 securities at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.
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Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
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300 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
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A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
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50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size cars. Those having a valuable dog should purchase one. For sale at
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Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will sell any of the sets I have on hand below cost, at
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I have a good assortment of BASE BALLS on hand. Any party or clubs wanting the above goods can purchase the same below cost, at
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Professor of Criminal Law and Commercial Law.
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The Law Department will commence the first Monday in October. The next term of the Collegiate, Scientific and Preparatory Departments, will commence September 6.
For further particulars or Catalogues inquire at the University, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.
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Postoffice Box 402, or
Rev. W. T. BEATTY,
au11:b86 Secretary Board of Trustees.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—Full Course of Instruction in Civil, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Approximate degrees conferred. Re-opens September 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address *Prof.* CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au2:m57

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1327 and 1329 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 5th. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAM DE HERNILLY,
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BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—Term 14 weeks; opens Sept. 13. Location healthful, rooms pleasant and well furnished. Experienced instructors. Instrumental Music taught by Prof. RAEDER, (late) by Mrs. A. S. TAYLOR. Ladies' and gentlemens' rooms in buildings disconnected. The place for your daughter or son. Address Rev. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. au7:s80-TTH28

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, Aug. 15, 1870.

The various markets at stock exchange were agitated and excited this morning by the reported severe battle at Metz between the French and Prussian forces, and although both parties claim the victory, the general belief is that the Prussians are victorious. This, followed by a reported advance of one per cent in 5-20's at London and a firm feeling at London 'Change, had a depressing effect upon gold; transactions large. In the forenoon market dull but gold strong, owing to a doubt whether the battle at Metz was a victory for Prussia or France, but late in the day the market was weaker on reports of another Prussian victory.

On stock exchange matters were intensely dull. Money markets very easy. Call loans at 5@6. Foreign exchange steady and firm at 109@110¼ for sight. Gold opened at 11¾, touched 11¾, fell to 11⅝, rallied to 11⅞ and closed strong at 11⅞@11⅞. Carrying rates, which opened at 6@7 per cent, touched 12 per cent, and for borrowing flat. 1-64 and two per cent. Clearances $80,000,000.

Governments dull but steady. Coupons of 1881, 114¾@114⅝; '62s, 113⅝@113½; '64s, 113⅝; '65s, 111¾; new, 109¾@110; '67s, 109¾@110; '68s, 109¾@110; 10-40's, 107¼@108. Currencies, 112¾@112¾.

State bonds dull. Missouris, 90½; old Tennessees, 65¾; new do, 64¾; Virginias, 62; new do, 62¾; old North Carolinas, 32½; new do, 33.

Stocks opened steady but fell off a little on leading shares. In the afternoon Vanderbilt stocks were weak. Lake Shore, Rock Island and St. Paul strong. Market very quiet. Canton, 62; Cumberland, 30; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; Mariposa, 27; do preferred, 48; Pacific Mail, 39; New York Central, 95¾; do preferred, 98; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 132; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 118¾; Lake Shore, 97; Illinois Central, 131½; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 82; do preferred, 85½; R. I., 114¾; N. J. C., 109; St. Paul, 69¾; pref'd, 77¾; Wabash, 51¾; preferred, 78; Ft. Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 25¾; preferred, 52; Chicago and Alton, 118; preferred 117¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 38; C. C. & I. C., 77; C. C. & C., 79; Burlington, 135; Hartford & Erie, 3¾.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $99,368,732; currency, $13,288,789.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 15, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	11⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	11⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9⅝
U. S. 5-20 1862	12	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	11⅝	U. P. R. R.	87½
U. S. 5-20 1865	11⅝	C. P.	87½
U. S. 10-40	7⅛	Cy. Pacific	12⅞

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 15, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trueman & Lobman, Chicago	3 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
Zeigler & Rothchilds, Chicago	3 cars
Mercer, Chicago	4 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	2 cars
Hall & Co., Chicago	6 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
Cary & McAllister, Chicago	6 cars
M Kaufman, Chicago	2 cars
Chas. Boyer, Chicago	2 cars
Rothschild & Blankstock, Chicago	1 car
C. Farrell, Indianapolis	1 car
J. Frey, Caledonia	1 car
Dan. Milford, Dayton	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	2 cars
R. E. Eddy, Lakeville	1 car
Hill & Stevenson, Dexter	1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
W. C. Trasher, Youngstown	3 cars
Prepaid	
Total	59
Total last week	39

Forty-eight car loads at 19 head to the car would foot up 764: there were but very few cattle in from adjoining country, about enough to make the entire supply 800, which, in the absence of eastern buyers, was fully up to the demand. The market was somewhat stronger, and perhaps a little more active, particularly for good cattle, and at 10 o'clock, there were but few in the pens unsold, though all things considered, the market on the part is good, and would be expected, not much better than that of last week, notwithstanding the prices realized by loads was not as high above 9c. Prime butchers stock sold readily at full prices, say 7½@8 cts., some few at 8¼ and medium may be quoted at 6½@7½ cts., with sales at 6@6½ cts. for stock cattle, with sales at 4½@6 cts.

The change in the weather recently has improved the grass most materially, and unless it should turn warm again, and this is hardly probable, as the season is most too far advanced, we may look for much better and improved demand for cattle from this time out, as the butchers generally will buy more liberally, in consequence of having been obliged to sell more meat.

L. Rothschilds & Zeigler 57 head of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 6¼@6¾.

Sam. Lowenstine 29 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 6@7.

Hartman & Keefer sold 42 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 5@7 cts.

Hartman & Keefer sold 42 head fair to common mixed stock from Chicago, at 5@6.

J. & S. Needy 26 head of fair to extra steers, from Ohio, at 6¾@6¾.

E. Katz 46 head of common to prime, from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾.

Rothschild & Blankstock sold 3 car loads from Chicago, and one load for Ferrell at 6¾@7¾—one car load left over.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 2 car loads from Chicago, and one load from Ohio, at 6@6.

Trauman & Lobman sold 68 mixed stock, at 5¾@6¾.

Cary & McAllister sold 17 head cows and heifers for Ivory Sloan, 10 head for Neal Lincoln.

L. & J. Shamberg 137 mixed stock from Chicago, at 5@7½; 19 bulls, at 3½@4 cts.

H. Marks & Bro. 71 head from Chicago, at 5¾@6 cts.

Jacob Rothschilds sold 18 head of medium stock from Ohio, at 5¾@6¾.

S. Shamberg & Bros 18 head of common to prime, at 5¾@6.

Kimrick & Co. sold 11 head of fairish steers and heifers, at 5.@6.

Heilman, Lafferty & Co. 62 head mixed stock from Illinois and Ohio, at 6@7 cts.

M. Kraus sold 16 stockers at 5 cts.; 34 fat cattle, at 6¼@7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was again a very full supply of this class of stock on sale, about 2,500, and, as might be expected, it was considerably in excess of the demand, and it looked as if 5 o'clock as if there would be a good many left over unsold. We are cognizant of one drove of 180 that was to be driven over to the Canal yards and we presume that would be quite a number that would have to be held over for next week. Prime fat sheep, however, notwithstanding the large supply, sold readily at this hind, sold without much difficulty at full prices, say 5¾@5¾ cts. per pound and common at 5@5¼ cts. per pound. Lambs may be quoted at $1.50@5.50 per head, according to size and condition.

Adam Eckert retailed 140 lambs, from Butler Co. at 5¾@6.

John Walters 150 from Butler Co. at $1.50@3.75 for lambs, and $3.25@5.75 for lambs.

H. A. Vandevort 150 sheep and lambs, from Butler Co., at 5¾@6.

J. C. McKnight 60 sheep and lambs from Butler Co., at an average of 6¾c, for latter 5¼@6 for former.

Geo Heinon sold 68 lambs at $3.75@5.50; 11 sheep at 5¾@6.

Jacob Bissell sold 120 for Badger, from Butler Co., at 6¾@6¾.

Reese & McKennan sold 220 sold about 20 and drove balance to Central yards.

Hunter & Bingler 220 from Butler Co.; sheep at 5¾@6¾ and lambs at $4.50@5.

Mueller & Bair 140 sheep and lambs from Butler Co., at $4.75@5.25.

Mueller & Shottenmuehle 220 at $4.25@5 for lambs.

Jacob Frazee 160 from Washington Co.; sold 20 extra, at 6½c per lb; 40 sealawags at 4½ cts per head.

Fairley & Moulton sold 55 lambs at $4.25@5.25, 160 sheep at 5¾@6¾.

Neely & McMillan 220 sold 65 head of extra sheep, supposed would average 120 lbs., at 6¾ per pound, and from that down to 5¾ per pound; lambs at $4.50@5.50.

John Drum 104 from Westmoreland county; lambs at $4.50@5.50; sheep at 5¾@6.

T. H. Pringle 120 sold 28 extra sheep averaging 120 to 125 lbs to P Hartman at 6¾c, balance at 5¾@6¾.

Eberfeld & Co. sold 60 common sheep at 4c per pound.

A. Blakely sold 220 sheep and lambs.

HOGS

There is no demand of any consequence at these yards for hogs, nor is it likely that there will be for a month to come. We continue to quote, in a retail way, at $10@10½ per cwt gross.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 15, 1870.

At no time within the past two or three weeks has the market for breadstuffs been so very sick as at present, and it is probable that those parties who bought when the excitement first broke out, on speculation, are also sick of their investment. No. 2 wheat was down to 98 cents in Chicago, on Saturday, showing a decline of 20 to 25 cts per bushel within a very brief period, and flour must go down with wheat, as the one must of necessity go with the other. It is said, and we have no doubt it is true, that there is a very large amount of flour and wheat held on speculation in nearly all the leading markets of the country, and already the shrinkage has been great, and there is no telling when the bottom will be reached. So long as the Prussians continue to drive the French back, so long will the breadstuffs market continue weak, as the certainty of the success of the former strengthens the feeling that the war is likely to be of short duration, and while this feeling exists there is no chance for a reaction. Furthermore, later intelligence would indicate that the wheat crop in this country is larger than was expected two or three weeks ago, and this, of course, is not without its effect.

APPLES—Continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and lower; we now quote at $2.50@4 per bbl, as to quality.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots 7¾.

BEANS—There is so little doing that there are no established quotations.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales of prime to choice at 25@28, and good keg butter at 18@20.

BROOM CORN—Is coming in pretty freely and is dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 6c.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¾, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CHEESE—Is firmer and higher. We now quote Ohio at 13@13¾c for factory, and 14@14¾c for Goshen. Sweitzer 18@19.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1.20@1.05 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The demand continues light and the market is dull and prices so unsettled and irregular, that accurate quotations cannot be given.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 6¾@7; Peaches at 9@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—There is a fair demand for fresh packed with regular sales at 16@17. Old stock is plenty and hard to sell at any price.

GRAIN—Wheat continues dull and weak, though the stock in hands of dealers is by no means large; prime red is now quoted at $1.35 @1.37—some choice new white at $1.47. Oats dull and unsettled; dealers are offering 42@45 for new, and 50 for old, and farming sacks. Corn is quiet and unchanged, prime shelled is still quoted at 93@95. Rye is dull with no buyers that we can hear of above 90. Barley—same old story—nothing doing and no established quotations.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet and dull with no new feature worthy of notice. Sugars are in steady demand, with regular sales at 10@12 for raw, 15 for crushed; 14 for A; 13¾@14 for "Ex," and 13¾ for C. New Orleans Molasses scarce and firm at 85, notwithstanding the demand is only moderate. Coffees continue dull. Coffee is steady notwithstanding the decline in gold.

HAY—Is coming in more freely, and, in consequence, prices are lower. Sales were made in Allegheny, on Friday, at $8@16 per ton.

HOPS—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—F. Sellers & Co. quote Extra No. 1 at $1.20@1.22, and No. 2 at 80@90. Fancy western brands are quoted at $1.25 for No. 1.

LIVE POULTRY—Sales half grown chickens at 50@60, and full grown at 80@90 by the coop. Ducks 75@85 per pair.

PROVISIONS—The western markets are dull and a shade lower, but as yet there the is decline in this market. Plain Shoulders, 14¾@15; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 16¾@16¾; Short Ribs, 16¾@17; Clear Sides, 17¾@18; Sugar Cured Hams 20@22; Dried Beef 20. Lard, 17¾ in tcs, and 18¾@18¾, in buckets. Mess Pork, $18.00.

POTATOES—Sales at $2.50@3 per bbl. Jersey Sweets $6.50@7 per bbl.

PEACHES—Sales of eastern at $3@3.75 per box, the latter figure for prime fresh receipts.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or timothy seed. Flaxseed is also dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2.20.

WHISKEY—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.00 by the car load and $1.70@1.75 for small lots in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 15, 1870.

The oil market was unusually quiet to-day not a single sale of either crude or refined reported, and while the feeling generally seemed to be a little stronger, there is no essential change in prices, as compared with Saturday. Of course, the market is very unsettled and sensitive under the influence of the exciting character of foreign news, but the dispatches were so unsatisfactory and conflicting that operators generally were not disposed to do anything for the present.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported—market reported firm but without important change. Seller August 9 bid and 9¾; seller all year 9 bid; buyer all year quoted at 10.

REFINED.

Also very quiet—not a single sale reported. August last half 23½@23¾; to be delivered between 20 and 23, 24@24¾; September, 23½; and any of the later months may be quoted at 23½ @23¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Cosmos O. W. 45 on account D. C. Herbst Sunbeam O. W. 450, on account Thos. Herbst; E. L. Grenawalt 75, on account J. B. Barbour; David Bly & Co. 74, on account T. M. Perry; H W. C. Tweddle 74, on account Thos. Owens; Hope 74, on account same; Rebecca 74, on account Wm. Bartle; Nonpareil O. W. 370, on account Fisher Bros.

Total..... 1,886 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

New York, August 15.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 366 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. The receipts of flour were 20,679 barrels; dull and heavy; sales of 9,700 barrels at $5.50@5.75 for superfine, western and State, $5.75@6.75 for extra do., $6.25@6.70 for good choice do., $6.60@7 for white wheat western extra; $6.35@7.65 for extra Ohio, $6.25@9 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet and lower; sales of 300 barrels at $5.50@7.50. Cornmeal quiet. Whiskey in fair demand; sales of 250 barrels at 90¾@91c. The receipts of wheat were 30,000 bushels; dull and declining; sales of 69,000 bushels at $1.30@1.39 for No. 2 spring, $1.40 for No. 3 spring, $1.15 for No. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1.44@1.47 for winter red western, $1.47@1.48 for new amber western, $1.65 for white State and $1.70 for Tennessee. Rye dull and heavy; sales of 3,000 bushels at $1.04 for western. Corn: receipts 56,500 bushels. Corn heavy and lower; sales of 5,000 bushels at 87@89c for new mixed western; $1.07 for yellow western. Oats; receipts 19,000 bushels. Oats firmer, sales of 28,000 bushels at 51@53c; western 60@65. Ohio and State hay unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Sugar heavy; sales of 300 hhds. at 9¾@10c. Cuba molasses dull. Rice dull at 9@9¾. Petroleum quiet; crude 16½c. Tallow dull at 9¾c. Stock of grain in warehouses; wheat 1,479,633 bush; barley 106,901 bush; corn 686,550 bush; malt 12,073 bush; oats 1,000 bush; peas 27,333 bush; rye 23,715 bush; Tobacco unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; sales of 700 barrels at $20.00@20.50 for prime mess; for prime $20 00@20 00 for prime mess; also, sales of 25 bbls. mess at $29 01. Beef quiet; sales of 9 bbls. at $12 00@16 00 for plate and $16 00@19 00 for extra mess. Beef hams dull. Tierce beef quiet at $28 00@28 00 for prime mess; $20 00@29 00 for India mess. Cut meats dull; sales of 100 packages of smoked hams at $20 50@23 19. Lard dull; sales of 400 tierces at 18¾@18¾c for steam; 19@19¼c for kettle rendered; also, sales of 250 tierces for October at 18¾c; 250 tierces for December at 18¾c. Butter in fair demand. Cheese dull. Freights to Liverpool heavy and lower; wheat 6d by steam.

Later—Flour closed slightly in buyers favor, with a moderate demand for low grades of extra, chiefly for filling contracts. Wheat dull and lower, with a limited export demand. Rye dull at $1.03@1.04 for western. Oats very quiet at 54@55c for western; 60@62c for new and old Ohio. Corn lower and dull at 89@90c for new mixed western. Pork steady; sales 250 bbls mess, seller October, at $20. Beef quiet and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 18¾c asked, 18¼c bid. Eggs in fair request and unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

New York, August 15.—Live Stock—Beeves count 7,397 head for the week; and 5,000 head of fresh to-day, besides 600 of the delayed Erie stock held from Saturday. To-day's fresh Cattle were yarded, 21 pens at One Hundredth Street; 110 at Weehawken, and 66 at Communipaw. The weather is fine and cooler, and the market is stronger and more active, but there is no marked advance. Prime to extra stock brought 10@10½c, for Texans, of which the supply was large; 9@10c nothing very mean offering; the average was 14¼c. Most Illinois and Ohio cattle sold at 10@10½c. Texas gave over 1,600 cattle during the week; sales to-day of 160 choice Kentucky, 8¼ cwt, at 15¾@16¼c; 60 Ohio, 6¾ cwt, at 14¾@15¼c; 140 Texas, 8¼ cwt, at $60. Stock all sold and closed firm. Sheep number 25,600 for the week and 12,800 to-day. Trade rather slow at 9@9¾c for good to prime, and 7c for extra. Lambs are selling at 7@8c for this to medium western, and 9@9¾c for fine prime to extra; 2 cars sixty pounds Canada brought 8½c; 1 car 56s sixty-one pounds, 9c; lot of sixty pounds, 9¼c; 2 cars 60s to 64lbs, sixty-two pounds, 9¾c; 2 cars eighty-eight pounds, 6c; some silent Canadas, one hundred pounds, 7 cents; car seventy-five pounds, 8c. Hogs foot up 15,700 heads for the week, and 42 cars to-day; prices steady at 12@12½c; light hogs selling much the best.

Chicago, August 15.—Cattle quiet at $3.75@5.50 for common Texan to extra smooth steers. Hogs dull at 9@9¾c for common to good; receipts for past 48 hours 1,162, shipments 2,480 head.

St. Louis, August 15.—Cattle active at 4@6c for fair to prime and 6¾@7¾c for choice. Hogs wanted at 8¾@10c.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 15.—Flour dull; family $4.25@5.00; for extra $5.75@6.00 and only a limited local demand. Wheat dull; red winter sold at $1.18@1.22 for No. 1 and $1.12 for No. 2 red winter; white at 79@80c. Oats unchanged; for new $1.35@1.40; old at 59@55 and in moderate demand. Rye is in fair demand at $1.00@1.02 for No. 2 spring. Corn active and higher; sold to a moderate extent at $1.10@1.15 for prime to choice fall. Cotton dull; for middling 18@18¼c and nominal. Provisions in fair demand. Tobacco—sales of 100 hhds at $6@13.00. Whiskey dull and prices are nominal, holders asking 90@90c, but no barrels in demand. Sugar heavy; sales of 200 hhds. at 9¾@10c. Cuba molasses dull. Rice dull at 9@9¾. Petroleum quiet; crude 16½c. Tallow dull. Stock of grain in warehouses; wheat 1,479,633 bush; barley 106,901 bush; corn 686,550 bush; malt 12,073 bush; oats 1,000 bush; peas 27,333 bush; rye 23,715 bush; Tobacco unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; sales of 700 barrels at $20.00@20.50

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Money to Loan.

From $5,000 to $6,000 to loan on real estate in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. No wishing to borrow will find it to their advantage to call. No security required. All communications confidential. Address ..., Pittsburgh P. O.

Harris ... information before publishing forth that ... off liquor on Sunday in the seventeenth ward. Summons was ...

Committed for a Hearing. Alderman Kennedy yesterday committed a man named John Watkins on a charge of indecent assault on two young girls, daughters of a tavern keeper in the Sixteenth ward.

Fitting up. Squire Bowden is fitting up his office in good style, and evidently counts on an extensive rush of business. He is a deserving magistrate, and we hope his expectations will be fully realized.

Committed. Alderman Herron having no criminal business before him yesterday afternoon, had the pleasure of uniting in the holy bonds of matrimony a man named John McKain with Mary Ann McCormac.

Playing Cards. Three young men, whose names need not be mentioned, were arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police for playing cards on "Monument Hill." They were taken to the watch house and will be held for a hearing.

Discharged. Frank McIntire, who was arrested near Troy Hill on Sunday and lodged in the Seventeenth ward station house, on a charge of disorderly conduct, was fined five dollars and costs, which he paid this morning and was discharged.

Larceny. Yesterday David Morgan appeared before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, and made informations against John Jones for selling liquor to minors and selling on Sunday. Jones presides over a temple of Bacchus on Twelfth street. Warrants were issued.

The attention of the proper authorities is called to the pond on the corner of Western and Liberty avenues, Allegheny. The sewer has become choked up from some cause or other and the residents in the vicinity are complaining of a plentiful supply of salt water in their cellars.

The contractor expects to have the new High School building under roof before the close of the season. He is pushing the work forward as rapidly as the men can do it. The structure has been planned with many conveniences and already gives evidence of the beauty and symmetry of the plan.

Some very smart fellow that deserves to be salted down to keep him from spoiling gets off the following joke, under the heads of "nuisance:" He reports that several small boys are in the habit of playing marbles with their thumbs, whirling around on their ears, on top of telegraph poles on North avenue.

The Sub-market Committee of City Councils will soon be ready to receive propsals for a market house, to be erected on Penn avenue, in the house for the accommodation of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. Specifications will state the size, location and terms of payment for the property.

A Taylor in Danger.—Henry Taylor is in trouble. He is employed in Moore's brick yard, Fourteenth ward. Wilbert Ray, a fellow workman, quarreled with him and threatened to decrease the force employed in the yard by decapitating Henry Taylor. To prevent this Henry yesterday caused Moore's brush to issue a warrant for the arrest of Ray.

Recalled Fatally.—The Coroner received a message yesterday morning requesting him to go to McKeesport to hold an inquest. It was stated that Jean Early, a resident of the borough, had been taken suddenly ill on Wednesday and died Saturday morning. This was all the information given. Subsequently the Coroner ascertained that an inquest had been held and he didn't go out.

Aggravated Assault. John Moore charges James Francis and Peter Francis with aggravated assault and battery. According to Moore's statement, the assailants attacked him with shovels and pitchforks, inflicting very severe injuries upon him. He refused to resist the pressure from France and called to his aid Deputy Mayor Nicholls. A hearing will be had this morning at ten o'clock.

Severe Accident.—The infant son of Mr. McCracken, No. 122 Beaver street, Allegheny, was seriously injured this afternoon in a manner by falling in some way out of the arms of an older brother who was carrying him at the time. The thigh bone was fractured near the hip joint by the fall. Dr. Walter Ure was called in and reduced the fracture. The child is now doing as well as could be expected.

Jail Calendar.—Warden Scandrett's Hotel contains the following number and classification of guests:

Vagrants.—Males, twenty-nine; females, twenty-six.

Court Prisoners.—Males, fifty-eight; females, eight.

Total number of inmates, one hundred and twenty-one.

Collided.—A collision occurred Saturday afternoon between two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Holliday's Cove. One of the trains was being run upon a siding, when by some mishap the other collided with it. The engine was much damaged, several cars wrecked and four cars thrown over an embankment. Nobody hurt. The regular trains on the road were delayed several hours by the accident.

Waived a Hearing.—Yesterday morning Jas. Gaither and Henry Richards, before Alderman Brush on a charge of maintaining a disorderly place of resort, in the basement of the house located corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, waived a hearing in the case and gave bail for court. Pollard after a hearing was discharged, there being no evidence to connect him with the proprietorship of the place.

A Gigantic Enterprise.—A company of our leading capitalists has been formed for the purpose of tunneling Boyd's Hill from the intersection of the upper Birmingham bridge on Second avenue to a point on Penn avenue or Pennsylvania avenue at or about Magee street. The plan is perfectly feasible and already enough stock has been subscribed to warrant the formation of the company and the completion of the work.

Gazette at Sewickley.—We inform our friends with pleasure that Master Winfield S. Thaw, son of Mr. James T. Sample, is now agent for the Daily and Weekly Gazette at Sewickley. Winfield has the agency for the daily Pittsburgh papers, and keeps on hand all the late New York illustrated papers and late Weeklies. We bespeak for this boy the trade of the town, and hope the citizens will encourage him.

Counterfeiting.—A dangerous counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency note of the issue of 1863 has just been put in circulation. It closely resembles the genuine. The paper used in the counterfeit is pink instead of yellowish, and is slightly greenish in color, and the face is slightly blurred. The words fractional currency stand out more distinctly in white, and not the case in the genuine. There is also a difference in the back of the notes.

Creating a Disturbance.—Ben Walbaer having just completed a sixty days' term of service in the work house amused himself yesterday by creating a disturbance on Eighteenth street. After some delay the officers proceeded in arresting Ben. A man named Jones interfered and was knocked down in his behalf. He was also arrested. They were both placed in the lockup, and Mayor Brush will doubtless decide their fate to-day.

Unhappy Assault.—Antonio Happy, on Sunday, the happy day, was happily arrested in the Fourteenth ward. Yesterday the case was reversed and he was the unhappy prosecutor. He charges Peter Francis with being one of Mayor Brush's police, who arrested him on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. He declares he was the man who stole his hat, piece away by making information against him. Happy will have a hearing to-day.

Eighteenth street Pleasantry. Alderman Moreland had John Lacor, and John and Emma Hoesle, before him yesterday. Mr. Lacor was the prosecutor. The parties to the affair live and reside on Eighteenth street. It is alleged by Lacor, that John and Emma Hoesle pitched in into Lacor's wife, and not satisfied with calling hard names, pulled a bunch of hair out of her head, and otherwise abused her. The defendants were required to give bail.

The card of George B. Hill, Real Estate and Stock Broker, appears in the GAZETTE this morning. Mr. Hill is an honest, fair-dealing business man, worthy of patronage and confidence, and all business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He advertises in mortgages and lenders of money should make the acquaintance of Mr. Hill. His office is on the corner of Wood street and Third avenue.

A Strange Story.—John Shunkle stated a strange story to Mayor Brush yesterday morning. He entered the office intensely excited and stated he had been robbed of a watch and thirty dollars in money while drunk at Mrs. Foley's tavern near the Soho works. Subsequently he was shown the articles the watch with the bar-keeper, but kept the money. He didn't know who had robbed him, and after relating the story, disappeared without making any information.

Reference.—Anton Briegel, who keeps a saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny, made information before Mayor Callow yesterday against William Patterson, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Patterson is alleged to have come to Briegel's house, and being tipsy the proprietor refused to give him any more to drink. He became incensed at his refusal and commenced swearing and acting in a very disorderly manner. The noise attracted quite a crowd, which soon dispersed on the arrival of Patterson by the police.

Indicted.—The spire of the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Beaver, just finished, was erected in a curious way on Saturday afternoon. Three of the workmen, who were Protestants, after putting the finishing touches on the work procured three musical instruments and gave an amateur vocal and instrumental concert on the top of the scaffolding—one of the party interspersing the programme with terpsichorean exercises. Thus they celebrated the completion of their work, and the erection therewith the recent victory of the Protestants.

Sent to the Poor Farm.—An old man, named Henry Beady, was brought to the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday morning. He is a cripple. The old fellow is in his ninety-fourth year. His daughter from whom he was taken from his statement, refused to support him any longer. He is to be transported to the poor farm by the Protestant army from this to-day. The old man is very frail, and the very idea of being refused assistance, by one of his own flesh and blood during the short time he is likely to remain, is the grossest ingratitude, that humanity can be guilty of. Proper measures were taken for the relief of the old soldier, and he is now well cared for in the City Poorhouse.

LITERARY AND PUGILISTIC.

Beauty's Attractive Power—An Enamored Youth's Rapturous Effusions—An Interested Correspondence—And What Came of It.

Beauty has a wonderfully attractive power. Even if the possessor of the heavenly gift be a woman is its influence acknowledged to be a power extended. Sometimes the power which is possessed brings enjoyment; again it is accompanied with other and less happy experiences, which render its possession not so enjoyable. Whether it was desirable or otherwise in the case of our heroine let the reader judge by the story.

She was

THE YOUNG WIFE

of a well to do mechanic, residing in the lower part of Allegheny city. Her beauty as a maiden had drawn about her a legion of admirers, and happy and envied was he who bore away the prize. Their domestic life began auspiciously and its cares were passed by so lightly that that which was the charm of the social circle still remained to brighten the happy home-life.

In the management of her household affairs, she was compelled at times to leave the shelter of the house and visit the stores. On these occasions, she always used as a conveyance the Manchester street cars, which passed directly in front of an establishment presided over, as the sequel will show by a literary amateur of genius, who had a peculiar imagination for female loveliness. He was not long in discovering the new attraction which had crossed his path, and at once began the effort at further acquaintance.

His endeavors at first were rewarded with but little success. He at the front of his combination as often as he would, neglect his business as much as he could, smile and endeavor to advance into a flirtation in his most engaging manner, yet still apparently all unconscious of his presence. The young matron pursued the even tenor of her ways. Our hero, however, was not to baffled, and when the first week failed he betook himself to other strategy. Thus it happened that one day there passed through the Penn street cars a young lady into her hands a tender and pathetic appeal, which revealed the anxious desire of her unknown admirer. She replied by consigning the epistolary effusion to the flames, and wisely keeping her own counsel. An interval, doubtless, of the most intense anxiety, upon the part of the literary gentleman passed away, and then finding himself no further advanced, again he took up the pen, and invoked the favoring smiles of his hero's idol in the following

TOUCHING MISSIVE.

Aug. 11th, 1870.

"Mrs—not knowing your name I adress you as Mrs. I wish you would meet me on Penn avenue between Saint Clair and the Point or as near there as we could come and you can walk down after you get off the cars and I will be some place on the corner. You should there be any Person around I will Whipe my Face with a White Handkerchief pass on and Return again i sent you a note before but You did not answer I will give you my word as a Man that there shall not be a Living Person but our Selves Ever find it out if you can come any time Saturday from nine ½ past nine in the morning then at ½ Past 2 in the afternoon or on monday at Half Past nine. Disapointment I will know you would be glad to meet me if you Know's who I was I am ever yours a friend and well wisher."

As Squeers said of the skim milk.

"HERE'S RICHNESS."

Richness of the most perfect character. What a model of epistolary composition. No words are cast down in vain. All is terse, vigorous and loving. The Gallant wishes "her" to "meet" him. And what Napoleonic strategy he exhibits in providing for her safety. He will "whipe" his face with a handkerchief—to be exact a "white handkerchief" presumably having an odor of Spring. Such his minute description he evidently thinks the possession of that article a novelty. And then how touching and noble the remembrance that none shall know it but "Ourselves." Upon this she has his "word as a man." Yes, "himself," the elder Weller would remind us "as a man as is a man." What better security could she desire. The cynical might think that a man possessed of the real attributes of manliness, would hardly engage in such clandestine proceedings as this man contemplated, but then some people have no charity in humanity. Then how tender and touching is the appeal not to "dispoint" him. Who could disappoint such a man, especially when his appeal was accompanied by the satisfying knowledge that she would be "glad to meet" him if she "knowed" him. What woman would not prize the acquaintance of such a joy inspiring creature. And last how sweet and gushing and adoring is the finish—"must" as he humbly serves himself, and how much of affection and admiration and sacrifice is expressed in the closing lines wherein he assures her he is "ever your a friend and well wisher."

Is there a female heart in the land that could withstand such an assault? Would she be worthy the name of woman who could look coldly and indifferently upon such adoration? Happily for her historian, our heroine was not of that class. The laughs heard the remark and failed to appreciate the advice. They immediately interrupted their efforts at nose-thumbing, and made a combined assault upon Mr. Merz's fortifications. The victim however and commendable foresight he concluded to inform her husband of the desire of her to meet him. He read the letter and, after reflection, accepted cordially with the letter, in fact was so impressed with the style of it breathing that he also concluded to seek the acquaintance of the writer. Consulting with another female relative they were bound to find out, for instance, he secured a third party to the arrangement, and thus one letter converted three people, and yesterday morning was fixed upon as the time for

THE MEETING.

The rest of the story is soon told. If the reader had been on one of the Manchester Passenger cars about 6 o'clock yesterday morning he would have observed a lady surpassingly handsome, seated there and in the opposite corner two brawny mechanics of the highest muscular masculine development. As they can left the bridge it would further have been observed that these men slightly neared and kept a watch upon its movements; that the lady got out at the station, meandered gracefully towards Penn street and was joined by a gallant young gentleman of prepossessing mien; that these two, gaily chattering, proceeded down Penn street for a short distance; that when near the "Point" another meeting took place. The men of muscular development were at hand. They knowed the afore-mentioned young man. He wasn't glad though. His clothing was sadly ruffled, in fact he started off, his countenance being esquely decorated with black and blue spots, and a large crowd collected about the place. The next scene opens before His Honor Mayor Brush. There was a large crowd in audience present. The three men who had met, met again. The course of justice was pursued. The injured victim appealed for redress to the law; his assailants were fined $25 and costs each for assault. They paid the amounts with a grim pleasantry, and seemed anxious to repeat the first performance; and thus the curtain falls over a romantic episode in the life of one of the earth's beautiful.

PROBABLE FATAL FALL.

Serious Accident—A Woman Rolls Down the Hill—Her Skull Fractured—Fatal Result Expected.

An accident of a very serious character occurred yesterday afternoon, which, it is feared, may result in the death of the victim. About half-past three o'clock Mrs. Yost, a middle aged woman, was engaged on the hill side above Sligo picking elderberries, when by some mishap she lost her equilibrium and rolled over the side. She rolled down the hill a distance of about seventy-five feet and then over an embankment thirty feet high. She fell striking on her head and neck, the contact with the ground with the side of her head and shoulder. She lay there until some of the workmen in the Sligo mills, who heard of her fall, ran to her assistance. When picked up she was perfectly insensible. She was taken into a house in the vicinity and Dr. McCord, of the neighborhood, called in. Upon examination the physician discovered that her skull had been fractured, and that she had sustained severe bruises upon various parts of her body, which, though not serious, were painful. He reported the case to the medical attention possible, after which the victim was removed to the residence of her husband, No. 7 Yost, on Mount Washington. She had not recovered consciousness last evening, and fears are entertained that the accident will result fatally.

About eighteen months ago her little daughter fell over the hill near the same spot and was killed.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Railroad—A Man Seriously Injured.

The Cleveland Express Train ran into a man named Henry Fisher, about seven o'clock yesterday evening, in the vicinity of Woods' Run, inflicting severe, but not necessarily fatal injuries. The injured man is a well known pauper, and on inquiry, said he has been stopping at Osterman's, a tavern near Twelfth street. At the time of the accident he was drunk, he was extensively burdened with two well-filled carpet bags, strung over his shoulders. He was walking along the track quite unconcerned, his head bent down, hat off, cane and hat in one hand, the other hand being in the pocket of his pantaloons. He heard the engineer, who whistled "down brakes," but the old man from some cause did not turn his head to the rear. The train passed above the left eye by the locomotive, and knocked off the track just out of human way. A heavy gash is inflicted above the left eye, and quite an extensive abrasion of the scalp is perceptible. Fortunately the speed was pretty well checked up, or the unfortunate man would never have been able to tell what ailed him. He was removed to the baggage car and brought to the Allegheny Station. The physician of the road, Dr. Buchannan, was summoned, and will attend to his injuries. He will be removed to the County Workhouse. He will doubtless recover.

In Saturday's GAZETTE we published the following item, the material of which was obtained from the Uniontown, Pa. *Genius of Liberty:*

"The boiler of the steamer Chieftain exploded a few weeks ago at Greenfield. Sidney Bowman, the fireman, was so severely scalded that he has since died. Legal proceedings have been commenced against the Packet Company for the recovery of ten thousand dollars damages. The Chief Engineer of the Chieftain was also brought before the United States Inspector. Efforts are being made to have his papers revoked. His case is pending."

Yesterday R. R. Abrams, Esq., the Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Brownsville Packet Company, and a gentleman in whose veracity we have all confidence, called on us and stated that all the above is a fabrication. The explosion was not serious, Bowman did not die from injuries received but from ordinary sickness. Legal proceedings have not been commenced against the Company and not one word of complaint was made against the engineer, and no effort is being made to revoke his papers as he is a praiseworthy reliable man. We make this correction as the statements are liable to do damage to the company if they were permitted to go uncontradicted.

Editors Gazette:—Having received several letters to know if the barn struck by lightning was provided with lightning rods by Geo. McCormick, I take this way of answering that it was not, having no rods on it whatever. The barns roofed by McCormick, have, up to this date escaped. JOHN GILFILLAN.

August 8, 1870.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

THAT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Hearing in the Case Yesterday—Patrick Shay, the Accused, Brought Up—The Prosecutor Fails to Recognize Him, and He is Discharged.

Our readers will remember the highway robbery which created an excitement in September last. Mr. John Shipton, a member of Select Council, was passing along Smithfield street in the evening not long after dark. When just opposite the Central Presbyterian Church he was suddenly attacked, garroted and relieved of a valuable gold watch. He failed to raise the alarm quick enough to have the perpetrator secured and the fellow made off rapidly. A few days thereafter Chief Hague arrested a certain Patrick Shay for the offense. Pat. was provided with a cell, and after a few hours reflection and imprisonment, confessed the crime and had an interview with the chief. The result was an agreement that Shay was to be released, under his promise to return with the watch in half an hour. His memory or sense of moral obligation was defective, however, as he failed to return—until several minutes afterward, when the police se zed him and he was again locked up. This time he was carefully guarded. Yesterday he was brought before Mayor Brush for a hearing, when he assumed a bold attitude and denied all knowledge of ever having been arrested for the crime, which also was a denial of any confession or any time spent in the lock-up for the offense previous to his arrest. Chief Hague insisted he had made a confession and that he was in the lock-up a few days after the robbery, and so that part of the case was resolved into a question of veracity between the two. The matter was settled, however in another way. Mr. Shipton was called to the witness stand and detailed the facts of the robbery, but could not identify the prisoner. The robbery had been done so quickly, that the victim said he was unable to see any one, and when he recovered his faculties, the thief was gone. All the suspicious circumstances indicating Shay as the man, were called up by other witnesses but they were too flimsy for conviction, and the Mayor consequently had no recourse but to discharge the accused.

Pat disappeared rapidly as soon as he was released, and thus the case remains as much in the dark as before. In all probability the perpetrator will never be apprehended.

Beaver Jottings.

The tall and graceful spire of the elegant new structure of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, of which reference was made of the formal opening of the lecture room several weeks ago, is almost completed. Fulton, the well known bell founder, of Pittsburgh, will soon hang a sweet toned bell, to call the worshippers together. We believe the Court House bell gives notice of the Sunday services for all the churches. Regular services being suspended in the Presbyterian Church for the past Sabbath or two, the attendance at the Methodist Church is quite large, more especially on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Locke, discoursed very happily on the "Victory that Overcometh the World," at the morning hour and at night Rev. John F. Dravo, the merchant and local minister, preached with much acceptance.

Much incident was aroused by the jolly time enjoyed by those participating in the supper of new steeple of the Methodist church, which celebrated the late victories of the Prussian army by music and singing, dancing, dining, much to the amusement of the spectators below. It is to be presumed that the church bell horticultural will be heard before this hilarious proceeding took place.

The quiet of this staid community was very much disturbed by the noise, racket, fun, and his wife named Strock, on Friday, and for a time their lives were in danger, but by Sunday it was thought they would recover. It is not known how they were poisoned, whether from something that had been mixed with the coffee or milk they had drank that morning or not.

Among the recent guests at the Beaver Seminary, to enjoy the quiet, retired and rural place, open for boarders during the summer vacation, last week, was the affable Colonel Tigert, of the Union Depot House, and his amiable wife and daughter. This excellent institution, so admirably conducted by Prof. R. T. Taylor and his accomplished lady, opens its fall term the second week in September.

Rowdyism on Mount Washington.

Mount Washington was the scene of a bold outrage on Saturday night which calls for the speedy and severe punishment of the perpetrators. About ten o'clock Mr. Henry Meyer, a merchant doing business on Smithfield street, was returning to his residence on the "Mount" when he was assailed by a party of men who observed a group of men intent upon breaking into the establishment. Passing close by and recognizing a number of the parties as being rough, he ventured to suggest that it would be well to cease—otherwise they all might get into trouble. The roughs heard the remark and failed to appreciate the advice. They immediately interrupted their efforts at house-breaking, and made a combined assault upon Mr. Meyer. Forcible reflections were however and commendable foresight he concluded to inform her husband of the desire of her to meet him. She read the letter and, after reflection, accepted cordially with the letter, in fact was so impressed with the style of it breathing that he also concluded to seek the acquaintance of the writer. Consulting with another female relative they were bound to find out, for instance, he secured a third party to the arrangement, and thus one letter converted three people, and yesterday morning was fixed upon as the time for

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Family Pleasantries.

The Conrady family of Allegheny was in a state of excitement yesterday. It was all occasioned by the action of the head of the household, John. He believes in that good old maxim, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Yesterday morning a crisis came in his domestic relations. Acting upon his belief, he concluded that his youngest child, a tender youth of ten summers, should not be spoiled—hence he brought into requisition the rod. While thus directing the boy in the way he should go the rest of the family connections, who happened to be congregated in the house, interfered. First John Handy, his father-in-law, had something to say. He retired in confusion but returned to the attack, reinforced by Henry Ruth, John Shamrocher and Ruth Weep. They succeeded in conquering the parent and rescuing the child, but the end was not yet. The defeated party repaired to Alderman Arent's office and made information, charging his assailants with assault and battery. They will have a hearing to-day.

Subsequently the father-in-law, Bandy, appeared before Alderman Bolster and made information, setting forth that Conrady had not been sober for four consecutive weeks, hence he was a common drunkard. The unfortunate Conrady was thus again defeated by the officers of the law seized upon and conveyed him to the jail, where he was committed for five days.

Presbyterian Union.

It will be remembered by our readers that negotiations for a union have been carried on for some years between the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches. At the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, the basis agreed upon by the Joint Committee of the two churches was rejected, while at the meeting of the United Presbyterian Assembly in this city it was adopted. The consequence is that several Presbyteries connected with the Reformed Presbyterian church feel inclined to unite with the U. P. Church, believing that there is no point of difference between the two bodies to keep them apart. At a meeting of the Western Presbytery held a few days ago in Louisville, Ills., they resolved to unite with the Synod of the Western Presbyterian church which is to meet at Paxton, in Illinois, on the 30th instant. Thus it would seem that no adverse action on the part even of superior courts can stay the progress of union among Presbyterians.

Death at the Roadside.

Sunday afternoon, some persons while walking along by the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Kinney's station discovered the body of a man lying almost concealed among the bushes. It was recognized as that of David Gilland, a coal miner. The deceased was last seen late Saturday night at Ward's saloon near Brinton's station. He was then intoxicated but was able to walk. He was a native of Ireland and boarded at Braddock's Fields. Starting from the saloon, he said he was going home. That was the last seen of him alive. The supposition is made that he came on the body and the supposition is that being suddenly overtaken by sickness, he laid down and died. He was about forty-five years of age and had no relatives in this section.

Alderman McMasters' Cases.

Three cases, all told, were before Alderman McMasters yesterday afternoon for adjudication. The facts are briefly told as follows:

Matthew Jordan sues Lewis Bland for assault and battery in striking and beating him without provocation, on Friday last. The parties reside in Temperanceville. Archibald was plaintiff's counsel.

Alexander Neill was arraigned on a similar charge, preferred by Birdie Lane. He was required to give bail for court.

John Kearney charges Charles Dreman with assault and battery. Dreman is a keeper at the Smithfield street bath houses, and charges that Dreman struck him violently on the head with a large bunch of keys. A warrant was issued.

GENERALITIES.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL received a very flattering welcome from an enormous crowd upon his return to Cincinnati on Friday.

MOREAU DELANO, of New York, created some sensation on Friday at Congress Hall, Saratoga, by falling dead of heart disease.

THE New York *World* characteristically blames the Republican party for the decrease of $8000 in the population of Maine since 1860.

AS AN agricultural district New England has been so superceded by the West that the census shows a decrease in the population of every part of that district where there are not any manufactories.

THE mineral statistics of Victoria for the year 1869 have just been published, and show a falling off in the yield of gold in the past as compared with the previous year of 316,659 ounces, while the mean number of miners employed was greater in 1869 than in 1868 by 4407.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has purchased Indian annuity goods to the amount of $400,000. The largest single award of $100,000 for blankets, was given to manufacturers in Philadelphia. Claflin & Co., of New York, get $60,000 worth of dry goods. The prices are 25 per cent lower than last year.

THE N. Y. *World* says, Mr. Ira Remsen of this city, has been called to a professor's chair in the University of Tubingen, Germany. This is an honor to our American literati, especially when the polemical reputation of Tubingen, the most renowned school of divinity in Europe be taken into account.

THREE children, two boys and a girl, of a Mr. O'Donnelly, of Strawberry Plains, were drowned in the Holston river, Tenn., on Saturday week. The boys were waders, and got beyond their depth and their sister, eighteen years of age, sprang in to their rescue. The swift current bore them off, and when found the noble girl had one little brother under each arm.

THE New York *Tribune* says Marshal Bazaine has received from abroad not all his influence to prevent journalists from accompanying the French army into Germany. He will not find this a very serious task. Thanks to Von Steinmetz, and the Crown Prince, all danger of journalists "accompanying the French army into Germany" seems to have been dispated.

THE strike of the mule spinners in the cotton mills of Fall River has thrown about 9,000 other operatives in the mills out of employment. The cause of the strike was an announcement that there would be a reduction of 7½ per cent. in the wages of the mule spinners, and 10 per cent. in the wages of the weavers. The latter made no open objection, but the former struck.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred in Barbour county, Virginia, on Sunday before last. While Jasper Hoffman, with his family, was driving on a visit to his father's, a limb fell from a tree, struck the carriage, and instantly killed Mr. Hoffman's wife and child. The horse made a sudden leap, and the buggy was upset. Mrs. Hoffman's brains were knocked out and her arm and thigh were broken.

THE New York *World* demands that persons and things coming to that city from Philadelphia be quarantined and fumigated before being allowed to enter among the people. It has a leader upon reading which one would imagine the Quaker City to be quite given over to the plague which, in fact, if the Philadelphia papers are to be credited, has not spread beyond the Lazaretto.

ON one of the picturesque old post roads leading from Brussels to Aix-la-Chapelle is the quaint old city of Tongress. This was originally founded by the Tungi, who (according to Tacitus) were the first to cross the Rhine when, crossing the Rhine, expelled the Gauls and settled themselves in their country. This was the commencement of the struggle for the left bank of the Rhine still being carried on.

ON Tuesday a platform, in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, Mass., upon which 150 children had just taken their seats for a musical rehearsal, gave way, and sliding gently forward, precipitated them to the floor. Fifteen or twenty of the children were more or less bruised, but fortunately no lives were lost. The accident was attributed to the carelessness of the carpenter who erected the platform.

IT is said that Rev. James S. Green, the minister in charge of the Baptist church at Greensburg, Ind., absconded last Wednesday, taking with him $1,900, which he had drawn from the bank of that city upon the bills of exchange endorsed by members of his church, their signatures having been procured by means of forged promissory notes purporting to be drawn on one W. R. Cox, of Baltimore, Md.

"VICTOR," head chief of the confederated Flathead nation, died recently, aged 85 years. This is a great loss to the Flatheads. In former years he was one of their greatest warriors; but many years ago he joined the Catholic Church, and ever since has been a devout Christian. General Sully says he does not know of any one among the Flatheads who can take his place and have as much influence over the nation.

THE *Gazette*, of Augsburg, publishes lists of the prelates who voted either unconditionally (*non placet*) or conditionally (*placet juxta modum*) in the session of the 14th of July, at Rome, against the dogma of infallibility. The following are the American prelates upon the lists:

Pittsburgh, Bishop Domenec.
Little Rock, Bishop Fitzgerald.
Rochester, Bishop McQuaid.
St. Louis, Archbishop Kendrick.
New York, Archbishop McCloskey.
Savanah, Bishop Verot.
Oregon City, Archbishop Blanchet.
Montery, Bishop Amat.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DR. F. J. LEMOYNE, has been elected curator of the citizens library at Washington.

ISAAC CREESE killed three rattle snakes one day last week in the mountains near Uniontown.

THERE are 516 tents on the Wayne camp meeting grounds and gas (coal) has been introduced.

JAS. LACKEY'S dwelling house, in Herrick, Bradford county, was burned Aug. 6th. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,500.

THE Mercer *Dispatch* says Lutton and Hall's woolen mill, north of Greenville, was burned last Wednesday. Loss $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

THOMAS HARDING of Ohio Pyle Falls, has caught two rattle snakes and a black snake, extracted their fangs and is now trying to tame them into pets.

THE Waynesburg *Republican* says the wool trade has been rather brisk in that vicinity for some days past, and a large amount has been sold at good prices.

THE flowing well which was struck at Slippery Rock, 874 feet down, created much excitement, although there was no oil, but a fountain of water and gravel, fifty feet high, which smelled oily.

CARLISLE has been quite a resort this summer the attractions seem to be an excellent hotel, a peculiarly refined and elegant local society and the barracks which furnish officers and brass band concerts

THE Washington *Reporter* says: Dur a thunder storm last Monday week, a young man, son of Rev. Mr. Cree, living on the Washington pike, about five miles east of Wellsburg, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning. He and a younger brother had gone into a field to put up some shocks of oats that had fall en down, and were about returning to the house when they were both knocked senseless. The younger revived, being only stunned, but the death of the elder was instantaneous. No mark was visible except a small red spot on the right shoulder, but his clothes were partially torn off. He was about nineteen years of age, and a very estimable young man.

A TERRIBLE accident, at which a young man about twenty-one years of age, employed in a blacksmith shop, was the victim, occurred in the engine room of the Erie City Iron Works, on Thursday. He was standing on a ladder, which was resting against an upright boiler, engaged in holding a bolt over the shaft, while a fellow workman was repairing it. By some means it lapped over and bound his hand to the shaft, the engine at that time making about twelve revolutions a minute. Rather than lose his life by being hauled over the shaft, whereby his head would have come in contact with the boiler, he braced his feet against that article, and had his arm torn out of joint at the elbow, tearing away the flesh nearly to the shoulder, and leaving nothing but a bleeding stump and a bare piece of bone. A physician was immediately sent for, and after placing a screw compress on the injured member, he was conveyed to his house. He never uttered a word or a groan from the time the accident occurred. He can scarcely survive.

Arrested.

Officers Scott and Wier, of the Allegheny police, succeeded in arresting Nicholas Keefer and Lewis Limen, the parties charged with assaulting a man named Latterlee on Saturday night last. The parties made a decent appearance, and made a combined assault upon Mr. Merz's forcible victim, who is an old down and then beaten until he was hardly able to walk home. They only ceased when the sound of approaching footsteps warned them it was time to retire.

Yesterday morning Mr. Meyer went before Justice Ferguson, of the borough, and made information charging ten of the parties whom he knew with assault and battery, upon which warrants were issued. Keefer, who is one of the worst character, but the result of this night's adventure will doubtless interfere with his rowdy proclivities for some time hereafter.

Meeting of Creditors.

A meeting of several of the creditors of the late Ph. R. Mertz was held yesterday afternoon at the Register's office. The names of David Sands and Charles F. Swartz were proposed by several of the creditors, and it was announced they had agreed to act. The Register informed them he must have the widow's renunciation to her right to administer, and, also, the brother of Mr. Mertz had a right to administer after the widow. That night Mr. Mertz's brother was present and asked to have the matter postponed till to-morrow at ten o'clock, when he would give a decisive answer. Mr. Mertz's brother does not know what to do in the case. The shock of the brother's death has prostrated so much of Mrs. Mertz that she has been insane ever since. She still insists her husband will be home on Sunday, screaming that Sunday, the day he intended returning from Europe. Her mind is wandering so much she is at a loss to know what day of the week it is—consequently she insists he is coming home on Sunday. Personal friends of the family inform us that the scene at a once happy home is now terrible.

Real Estate Transfer.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, August 6th, 1870:

Jacob Bowers to Frederick Redman, April 30, 1863; 8 acres and 125 perches in Shaler township, with buildings ... $800
Jordan S. Neel to Frederick Hanerman, May 30, 1870; 4 acres and 125 perches in Mifflin township, with buildings ... $2,700
James R. Mellon to James Harper; September 14, 1868; lots Nos. 24, 25 and 26, in James R. Mellon's plan, Collins township ... $1,500
Jas. Harper to Henry Harper, August 10, 1870; same property ... $1,150
Michael Rhendolph to Thomas Felder, May 1, 1850, lot 20 by 100 feet on Calvin street, 17th ward, Allegheny, with buildings ... $1,000
Joshua Hanna to Patrick Ryan, July 1, 1870; lots Nos. 51 and 52, in Joshua Hanna's plan, Mc Clure township ... $600
John A. Hoffman to Louis Winkler, Aug. 1, 1870; lot 22 by 80 feet on Sycamore street, 15th ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings ... $2,750

Mortuary Report.

The following are the number of deaths that occurred during the week ending August 13th, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

Abcess of Lumbar, 1; Drowning, 1; Cancer of Uterus, 1; Congestion of Brain, 1; Consumption, 5; Croup, 1; Debility, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Disease of the Brain, 1; Diptheria, 2; Dropsy, General, 1; Dropsy of Brain, 1; Disease of Heart, 1; Epilepsy, 1; Scarlet Fever, 5; Typhoid Fever, 5; Difficult Labor, 1; Inflamation of the Brain, 4; Inflamation of Brain and Kidneys, 1; Inflamation of the Lungs, 1; Inflamation of the Stomach, 1; Marasmus, 2; Measles, 1; Neglect, 1; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Suicide, 1; Teething, 1; Unknown, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 29; from 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 35, 2; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1.

Males, 26; Females, 31; Whites, 57; Colored, 1; Total, 57.

Knights of My Fair Lady.

Two young gentlemen, we could name them if we chose, were foolish enough to quarrel with each other for the possession of a fair damsel on Saturday night last. The rival lovers met at the corner of First and Middle street Third ward, Allegheny, both on their way to the same house. Of course they knew each others intention, and both were determined to conquer. Words uttered, blows followed, and while in the midst of the fight the contest came to a premature close by the arrival of the object of the quarrel, who pitched into both of them right and left. She had, however, a partiality for one of the contestants, and kindly taking him under her protecting care, marched off. This may not pr